GEN. HUNTER'S LETTER.

A REGIMENT OF LOYAL BLACKS.

Our Washington dispatches mention the great excitement among the conserve-slavery men in Congress, caused by the reading of a letter from Gen. HUNTER. The following correspondence was laid before the House on the 2nd inst:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

SIR: On reference to the answer of this Department, of the 14th ult., to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization by Gen. Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men—fugitive slaves—it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from Gen. Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE SOUTH, Fort Royal, S. C., June 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the army dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire:

1. Whether I had organized or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department.

2. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization; and

3. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter covering these inquiries at a late hour Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day, (Monday,) this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for. But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer, to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or is being organized in this Department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels," men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their *fugacious* and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman by Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the Department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within reach of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the fugitives running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts, or rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

In the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not their time of treason given the right to pursue, capture and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory it is my painful duty to reply, that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron, to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country being my only, but in my judgment, sufficient justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lighter men, but these are not points indicated in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ man in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith I have clothed, equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete, and even a marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great National capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries—fully equal to the irregular regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say, it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements owing to the exigencies of the campaign on the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to present to the Government, from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

From East Tennessee.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

We received important information last evening, direct from East Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap. A gentleman had arrived from Knoxville at the latter place, who communicated with the military authorities, and his reports have been communicated to Gov. Johnson by the hands of a special messenger, who passed through this city yesterday en route for Nashville. The persecution of the Union men continues. The property of all loyal Tennessees in the Union army was being sold at auction, including furniture, agricultural implements, etc., no attention being paid to the necessities of their families. A distinguished citizen of Tennessee, who had been arrested and cast into a Southern jail, had died there from the effects of unwholesome food, and his remains had arrived at Knoxville for interment. We cannot now recall his name. Our informant says Union soldiers who are prisoners at the South are dying rapidly in consequence of the tainted meat and rotten food which they are compelled to eat. He thinks the rebel authorities are quite willing they should disappear in this way. Nearly all the rebel troops have been withdrawn from East Tennessee and taken to Richmond. The country is filled, however, with guerrilla bands who are committing all sorts of depredations on Union people. The East Tennessee men in the Union army at Cumberland Gap, are breathing threatening and slaughter against the despoilers of their homes, and are anxious for an opportunity to execute their threats. No military authority, or discipline, it is thought, will be sufficiently strong to restrain these men whose families have been abused, and whose friends have been murdered by the rebels.

Letter from the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission—Mr. Brunot and Fifteen of the Nurses in the hands of the Enemy—Killed and Wounded in Col. Rowley's Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3, 1862.

Tired, worn-out and almost exhausted, after enduring hardships and privations, I, in company with two of our party, arrived here this morning, from McClellan's army. Knowing that nothing has been heard from the Commission, I, therefore, concluded to send full particulars of our doings and actions on the battle field.

Before proceeding further, I will state here that some sixteen of the Nurses, including Mr. Brunot, are now in the hands of the rebels, they having voluntarily given themselves up; the remainder made their escape after every Union soldier had left. This occurred at Savage Station, last Sunday evening.

We left White House Landing last Monday week, and arrived at Savage's Station in a few hours, where we were to remain under charge of Dr. Swinburn, U. S. A. During the first two days, I visited all Western Pennsylvania regiments, and found them all in excellent condition; but, alas! what a change since then! Many of them have been killed and wounded in the late battles.

After the battles of last Thursday and Friday, the Nurses and Surgeons of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission had more work than they could perform; the wounded arriving there by the hundreds, from the bloody field. They would have all been sent North had it not been for the rebels cutting off our communication with the White House. After the terrible slaughter on our right wing, our army commenced to retreat towards the James river, and on last Sunday afternoon, the hospital, filled to overflowing, was left to the mercy of the rebels. Not an ambulance could be obtained to carry the poor soldiers within our lines. Before Gen. Heintzelman left, he sent a flag of truce over to the rebels, asking them not to bring on an engagement near the hospital. While the bearer of that sacred flag was near the enemy, they brutally fired on him, and he was, consequently, forced to return without accomplishing his object. I learned afterwards that the enemy fired a few shells into the hospital, which exploded among the wounded, doing considerable damage.

The 102d Regiment (Rowley's;) 62d, (late Black's;) and the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Reserves, suffered considerable loss.

On Friday the 11th Reserve, Col. Gallagher, went into action with over 900 men, and came out with 126! Every commissioned officer was killed, or wounded, except a captain and two lieutenants. Co. B. was not in the fight, and are safe. I was told by one of the members of the boys rallied again and again around their Colonel, determined to die rather than surrender.

Last Tuesday afternoon, the 102d, Col. Rowley's, was engaged in a fight, in which they acted in a most gallant manner; I witnessed the whole affair, and saw the brave fellows making a desperate charge down a hollow on the enemy, forcing them back. The regiment lost a number of their best men in this fight, among whom are Major Poland, dangerously wounded in the hip; Lieut. Mooney, of Company K, both legs shot off by a solid ball, died while being carried of the field; Arthur Hoit, Company A, right leg amputated above the knee; a man named Francis, Company C, also died while being carried from the field; Frank Hart, Company A, was slightly wounded in the thigh, and had returned to duty when I left. Lieut. Reid, formerly of the 102d, has gone on aid to Brigadier-General Howe, was shot from his horse during the action. Sergeant Joseph Thomas, of Company E, was slightly wounded in the right foot, while the regiment was on picket, about eight days ago, and was taken prisoner at Savage Station last Sunday.

It was an impossibility to obtain the list of killed and wounded in the 102d, on account of the army being on the move. Company F had sixteen men wounded from the time they left their camp until the end of the fight, six of whom were accidentally shot by our own men previous to the fight.

When I left the army, they were going to build a pontoon bridge across the river, for the purpose of enabling our army to cross to the other side. Great movements will no doubt transpire during the coming week.

Last evening, after our army had reached the river, rations were issued to all the men, and, once more, plenty of that which satisfies the inner-man was to be found, which made the men look more cheerful. E. R. W.

The Affair at Chattanooga.—Gen. Negley and Col. Hambright, etc.

An officer of Gen. Negley's Staff assures us that the following is a much more reliable account of the expedition to Chattanooga than any heretofore published, and correct as far as it goes. It was addressed to the Louisville *Journal*:

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, June 24, 1862.

I notice in your paper of the 22d inst, a communication from a Shelbyville correspondent, professing to be a "correct statement" of the recent expedition against Chattanooga. The wonder is how so many mistakes could be condensed in so short an article. The entire production contains more errors than it does distinct sentences. With your leave I will give you a few corrected statements.

Negley's command consisted of parts of Hambright's, Starkweather's and Turchin's brigades. The whole force camped near Jasper on the night of the 5th. On the morning of the 6th, Gen. Negley ordered 25 mounted infantry of the 19th Illinois volunteers, one company of the 4th Ohio cavalry, and two companies of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, all under command of Capt. Schaefer; 4th Kentucky cavalry, and the 19th regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. Joe. R. Scott; of the 19th Illinois volunteer infantry, to proceed to Chattanooga by a bridle-path across the mountain, only some 21 miles long, while the remainder of the force moved by the Anderson Pike, some 44 miles long. Col. Scott reached Chattanooga about noon of the 6th inst., having driven in numerous squads of the rebel cavalry, capturing sundry prisoners, horses and arms, some ammunition and stores, including sixty boxes of tobacco. He reconnoitered the position thoroughly, and, on Gen. Negley's arrival, was prepared to give him full and valuable information.

On the evening of the 6th, after all this had happened, Col. Hambright's command was encamped 18 miles from Chattanooga, and reached there on the forenoon of the 7th inst., closely followed by Col. Turchin's command. At 2 p. m. Gen. Negley ordered a reconnoissance in force. Hambright's artillery was posted on a hill about three-fourths of a mile from the river, and the 70th Pennsylvania infantry, placed to support it, under the erroneous supposition that the enemy had a considerable force in the low woods on this side of the river. The 24th regiment of Illinois volunteers was deployed on the right of the battery, and the 17th Illinois volunteers on the left, on the hill, and ordered to move forward and uncover whatever force of the enemy might be in the wooded valley on this side of the river. The advance was made and the bank of the river reached without finding any rebel force.

Gen. Negley did not wish to commence the artillery practice, and ordered the infantry to provoke, if possible, the rebel batteries to open fire. Accordingly our skirmishers attacked the enemy's battery and rifle pits, and succeeded in getting a response in shell and canister, to which our batteries immediately answered. By this time a section of Turchin's artillery, under command of Lieut. Dorcey, had taken position with Hambright's artillery, and to Lieut. Dorcey was universally conceded the accurate aim of the shot which silenced one of the rebel guns, the only one known to have been hit during the skirmish.

After the cannonading commenced I rode from one end of the line of skirmishers to the other in search of Colonel Turchin, and at that time no detachment, company, or single man of the 70th Pennsylvania volunteers was on or near the river bank. As Colonel Hambright mentions this fact in his official report, it must have taken place at some later period. What support the 70th Pennsylvania rendered to a battery separated from the enemy by a mile distance and the Tennessee river, is not easily seen.

The fact that Co. A, of the 19th Illinois, had five men wounded, and Co. —, of the 24th Illinois, had one man killed and one wounded, while the 70th Pennsylvania had none killed and only one wounded, shows plainly who were under fire and who were not.

Lieut. Col. Parkhurst, of the 9th Michigan volunteers, told me afterwards that, on the morning of the 8th, his regiment and the 1st Wisconsin were deployed on the river bank and engaged the enemy. Negley's whole command withdrew about 9 a. m. of the 8th.

It is ridiculous to tell sensible men that a small force of infantry, with light field artillery, on the north bank of the Tennessee river, with no means of crossing, and not even making a demonstration, could drive from Chattanooga a heavy force of rebels with siege artillery, causing them to burn railroad bridges behind them in their retreat.

The expedition against Chattanooga was not "Negley's expedition" nor "Mitchel's expedition," but a movement ordered from Headquarters to demonstrate against Chattanooga, occupy their attention, and, if possible, draw reinforcements from Knoxville and vicinity, thus helping Gen. Morgan, who was marching on Cumberland Gap. Morgan's dispatches from the Gap show the success of the manœuvre.

Negley had no orders to cross the river or to occupy Chattanooga, even supposing he had the ability to do so. And if he had taken the town and forced the rebels to retreat toward Knoxville, it would have been, at that time, a disastrous blunder instead of a victory for our arms.

I heard Gen. Negley tell Col. Turchin, on the forenoon of the 8th inst., that the enemy had come into Chattanooga during the night with a very large force of infantry and siege artillery, intending to annihilate us the next day. This seems much more probable than the story of their (rebels) retreat.

It seems curious that Col. Hambright, in his official reports, should entirely ignore the forces which fought around and in front of him; but I am sure he is too good a soldier to desire honors properly belonging to others.

A gentleman possessing such highly imaginative abilities as your Shelbyville correspondent should confine himself to the drama and the *feuilleton*, and not meddle with army correspondents, at the risk of stealing from honest soldiers their hard earned laurels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. B. CURTIS, 19th Ill. Vols.,
Lieut. and A. D. C.

Important from the Mississippi River Fleets—An Expedition up the Yazoo River, etc.

STEAMER SWITZERLAND,
(above Vicksburg.)
June 28th, via Memphis, July 2d.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Since my last dispatch, informing you that I had communicated with Flag Officer Farragut, I have been able to maintain constant intercourse with his fleet through the active energy of Gen. Williams.

On Wednesday, the 26th instant, I went up the Yazoo river with two rams, the Monarch and Lancaster, the latter under command of Medical Cadet Chas. R. Eliot. I proceeded about 65 miles, to a point where the river is obstructed by a raft built by the enemy and protected by four guns in a battery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats that I was informed were lying before the raft—the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston. I ran up close under the battery, and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats and start them adrift down the river. I was obliged to leave the river to escape the conflagration. The three boats were totally destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon us.

It is with great pleasure that I announce the arrival of Flag Officer Farragut, with nine vessels of his fleet, above Vicksburg. They passed up this a. m. about 5 o'clock, through a severe fire from some thirty or forty of the enemy's guns. Their loss, as far as reported, was four men killed and thirteen wounded.

[Signed,] Lieut. Col. ALFRED ELLET.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

FLOUR—There is a slight improvement in the demand for flour, but prices remain unchanged. Sale of 350 bbls Extra Family at $4,80@5,00; 100 do do, $4,80@5,10, and 150 do do, at $5. No sales of Extra reported.

GROCERIES—There is a better inquiry for groceries with an upward tendency in prices. Sale of 15 hhds sugar at 8¾c for Cuba and 9¾c for choice Porto Rico; 10 bbls C. yellow at 10@10¼; 20 bbls A. coffee, at 11, and 25 bbls crushed at 11⅞@12; 25 bbls molasses at 50 to 52 and 30 bags prime coffee at 22¼.

WHISKEY—is firm but unchanged; Sale of 100 bbls common rectified from wharf at 27¼; 10 do from store at 28 and 20 do do at 29.

FISH—unchanged; sale of 10 half bbls No. 3, mackeral at $4,25; 20 do white fish at $4; and 5 bbls Baltimore herring, at $6,25.

WHEAT—The receipts are fair, while the demand is active. Price range at from 95 to 98 for red from first hands, and $1,00@1,02 for white.

CRUDE OIL—steady with a sale of 175 bbls at 4 per pound—cash.

CHEESE—Prime W. R. is in good inquiry at 7; we note a sale of 30 boxes, at this figure.

SALT—firm with a sale of 100 bbls No. 1 Extra at $1,50 per bbl.

REFINED OIL—Sale of 200 bbls and 500 bbls at 22 per gallon—an advance.

HIDES—Sale of 100 dry flint hides at 17½ per pound.

EGGS—firm with a sale of 5 bbls at 10½ per doz.

RYE—dull; Sale from store of 42 sks at 48 per bushel.

TOBACCO—Sale of 20 boxes 5s and 10s at 40 per pound.

Imports by River.

CINCINNATI—PER PARTHENIA—30 bxs soap, 35 doz brooms, Shoemaker & Lang; 103 bxs soap, F Guttendorf; 10 tcs hams, John S Wilson; 15 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & co; 400 bgs wheat, McBane & Anjer; 5 bbls liquor, Wm Clayton; 25 hxs candles, Little & Trimble; 12 sks feathers, 6 bales batting, E Edmundson; 15 bbls tobacco, Jas A Marvin; 15 bbls tallow oil, F Sellers & co; 3 bbls, L Buckrath; 1 cir. cular saw, Lippincott & co; 125 bbls, 1 cask hog lard, John Kennedy; 62 sks pbls, Spencer Garrard; 86 bales hemp, John Irwin & co; 35 do do, A Graham; 78 bbls sand, McKee & co; 8 pkgs John Gaugher; 10 do do, G B Jones; 10 bbls liquor, G H Dierker & co; 6 do do, Simon Loftuk & co; 2 do do, J McCullough & co; 10 do do, Wm Carr & co; 12 do do, Paul Wallace; 1416 sks wheat, B T Kennedy & bros; 147 bales cotton, 9 hhds tobacco, 1150 bbls flour, 64 pkgs hams, 85 bbls liquor, Clarke & co.

WHEELING—PER MINERVA—40 bbls flour, 4 bbls sheep pelts, 2 bags cows tails, Clarke & co; 40 bbls pork, Wm Edmunds, lot sundries, Oliver Henderson; 14 bals wool, Wilson, McElroy & co; 13 do do, S. Harbaugh; 26 do do, Graham & Thomas; 117 sks wheat, S T Kennedy & bros; 147 bales cotton, 9 hhds tobacco, 1150 bbls flour, 64 pkgs hams, 85 bbls liquor, Clarke & co.

GALLIPOLIS—PER UNDINE—220 bbls flour, Clarke & co; 1 bx, Jas Collins; 215 oil bbls, J C McVay; 34 do do, Ardesco Oil Co.

GALLIPOLIS—PER SCIENCE—64 bbls willow, Chambers & co; 12 bgs bags, J W Simpson; 35 hides, B Harbaugh; 111 bales hemp, A Gordon; 225 sks wheat, B T Kennedy & Bro; 64 bbls whisky, 10 bxs tobacco, Lambert & Shipion; 25 bbls alcohol, B E Sellers & co; 10 bxs soap, Moreland & Connor; 27 bbls whisky, D Wallace; 36 do do, Wm Carr & co; 50 do do, Jas Boyd; 25 do do; Eliza Bryan; 90 bbls flour, Clarke & co; 75 oil bbls Penna Salt Co.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 5.—3 bxs drugs, J Henderson & bros; 1 bbl eggs, W P Beck & co; 27 carboys, S H Kerr; 2 tcs hams, Jas Gardiner; 27 bgs rags, B A Fahnestock & co; 4 cks broken glass, Bryce & Richards; 10 bbls soap, Zug & Painter; 55 oil bbls, Columbia oil co; 4 bbls scrap iron, Watt & Wilson; lot agricultural implements, Beckam & Long.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 4.—9 sks tanner scraps, Wm Flacons; 19 cks pearls, McKee & bros; 25 bbls oil, 107 bxs soap, B A Fahnestock & co; 20 bxs cheese, S Cooper; 20 do do, Frank Vangorder; 20 do do, Head & Metzgar; 10 do do, M W Sankin; 75 do do, Jos Rose; 25 do do, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 20 do do, Wm Cooper & co; 20 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 1 melodeon, C Blume; 42 bxs cheese, L H Voigt & co; 25 bdls fellocs, M W Wellman; 49 bbls copper, T M Howe; 1 car iron ore, Zug & Painter; 1 do do, Shoenberger; 3 cars slate, Thos Parry; 20 bls flour, A Crookshank.

River News.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with five feet eight inches by the pier marks last evening. The weather remains clear, and oppressively hot, in the sun.....There was a fair amount of business done at the wharf on Saturday, taking into consideration the fact that it was the day after the Fourth. The receipts were moderate and slightly in excess of the shipments.....The Parthenia from Cincinnati, and Undine and Science from Gallipolis, constitute the arrivals. The Parthenia had an excellent freight list, and had some difficulty in getting through shoal water.....The Emma Graham from Zanesville is due here this morning. The Kenton and Florence left Cincinnati on Friday, for this city, and will probably get in to-morrow night.....We understand that the Science goes in the Wheeling trade, hereafter, as a regular tri-weekly packet. She is a very light boat and is well adapted for the trade during low water.....We are pleased to learn that Capt. James Mellon, formerly the well-known clerk of the steamers Key West No. 2, and Silver Lake No. 3, has assumed command of the "Juliet" a fine new boat just completed, under the superintendence of Capt. John Rhodes. Capt. Mellon is a very popular and experienced steamboatman, and the owners could not have made a better selection for the position.

CAPT. CHAS. BARNES.—This gentleman who is well-known to all our steamboatmen, and who had command of a company attached to the gallant 9th Penna Regiment, was wounded in the late engagement before Richmond. His friends received a dispatch from him on Saturday, dated at Fortress Monroe, stating that he would reach here on Sunday or Monday. His wound is in the leg, and although painful, is not, we understand considered dangerous.

THE "GOLDEN ERA."—This is the name of a beautiful new steamer just completed for Capt. R. W. Terry, formerly of the Ohio No. 2. She made a trial on Saturday afternoon which resulted satisfactorily to all concerned. The engines worked remarkably well for a new boat, and Capt. Terry informs us that she can be steered with comparatively little labor on the part of the pilot. Her dimensions are 156 feet in length; 33 feet beam and 4½ feet hold. Has three boilers 22 feet long, and 38 inches in diameter; cylinders, 15 inches in diameter, and 5 feet stroke. The cabin, which is the work of Collett, is neat, well-arranged and convenient, and will be elegantly and tastefully furnished. The hull was built by Geo. W. Ebberman & Co., of California, and is pronounced by competent judges to a good one in every respect. The painting is the work of Wm. Lees, who always does a good job. In a word, no trouble or expense has been spared to make the Golden Era, what she is, a first class boat.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The Golden Era, Capt. Terry, and Juliet, Capt. Mellon, both new boats, are up for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will get away about the middle of the week.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The Linden, Capt. Harton, and Parthenia, Capt. Brown, both neat passenger steamers, are announced to leave as above forthwith.

THE NEW YORK FOR ST. PAUL.—This new and elegant steamer, in command of Capt. D. S. H. Gillmore, is announced to leave for St. Paul, on Wednesday next.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The steamer GLIDE, Capt. Wm. B. Anderson, will leave as above on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN FLACK, Agent.

FOR ST. LOUIS & ST. PAUL.—The fine steamer NEW YORK, Captain D. S. H. Gillmore, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board. jn4

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer CLARA FOE, Capt. Thos. Poe, will leave for the points above named on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock p'm. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The splendid steamer JULIET, Capt. Mellon, will leave for the above and intermediate points on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER PACKET.—FOR ST. PAUL DIRECT.—The steamer LINDEN, Capt. J. A. Harton, will leave as above on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Capt. Terry, will leave as above on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

ALLEGHENY RIVER PACKETS.

THE ECONOMY, Capt. T. Armstrong, will leave for Oil City on MONDAY, with a full load of freight. The RETURN, No. 3, Capt. John Conner, will be next in turn.

R. J. COYLE, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.—The new and beautiful passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayers, leaves Pittsburgh for Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville. se14

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET.—The splendid passenger steamer MINERVA, Capt. John Gordon, leaves for Wheeling and all intermediate ports EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock a. m., making close connections with the regular packets for Parkersburgh and Cincinnati. Returning, leaves Wheeling EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. Passengers receipted through to Cincinnati. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. COLLINS & CO., 114 Water street.

WHEELING PACKET.—The steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, Capt. D. D. Jackson, will leave for Wheeling, and all intermediate points, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock m., making close connections with the Parkersburg packets. Returning, leaves WHEELING every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, No. 115 Water street.

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of firm of A. LYONS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. J. DUVE retiring from the business. The business of the late firm will be settled by A. LYONS, at 102 Wood St., four doors from Fifth street.

J. J. DUVE,
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1862. A. LYONS.

In retiring from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partner to my friends and the public. J. J. DUVE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOSHUA RHODES and JAS. D. VERNER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will use the name of the firm in settling up the business.

JOSHUA RHODES,
JAMES D. VERNER.

In retiring from the Brewing Business, I cheerfully recommend my former partner to my friends and the public. JAMES D. VERNER.

JOSHUA RHODES, (successor to Rhodes & Verner,) will continue the BREWING and MALTING BUSINESS at the old stand, corner Duquesne Way and Barker Alley, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1862. JOSHUA RHODES. jul:1m

TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A HOUSE containing nine rooms and cellar, with THIRTY-THREE ACRES OF LAND, within one-fourth of a mile of Haysville Station, for $160 per annum.

Also, A NEW HOUSE, containing five rooms, cellar and garret, on Chartiers street, First Ward, Allegheny, for $10 per month.

For further particulars enquire of

ABM. PATTERSON,
Or, of Capt. HAYS
my5:1f at Haysville Station.

TO LET.—A large, well finished and comfortably furnished Store on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

A long lease will be offered up for a school, and heretofore occupied by Mr. Avery's Academy for young ladies.

Also, Nelson's Ambrotype Rooms, corner of Third and Market streets.

Also, several Rooms suitable for offices.

Rent very low, to suit the times.

E. D. GAZZAM,
jn1:tf corner Third and Market streets.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
96 AND 98 THIRD STREET
Have just received an immense stock of
WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c.;
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
DAMASKS,
LACE CURTAINS,
BEDDING, &c.,
And every other article in our line which we are offering at exceedingly low figures.
N.B.—Remember, 96 and 98 THIRD STREET, opposite Jones' Hall. ds 3 W. WOODWELL'S

GROCERIES, &c., just received and for sale—
450 bbls. prime N. O. Molas ss;
250 bags prime Rio Coffee;
60 hhds. prime P. R. Sugar;
90 do Cuba do;
100 bbls. choice Syrups;
225 hf. chests Y. H. & P. and Imperial Teas;
100 do Oolong and Eng. Breakfast do;
225 dozen Corn Brooms;
100 do do do;
200 bbls. Mackerel;
100 half bbls. do;
100 great assorted Extract Coffee;
50 boxes fancy Soap;
100 do Pearl Starch;
50 do Silver Gloss Starch;
5 cases assorted Spices;
Also, a large assortment of Groceries generally and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, in store and for sale by J. A. McGHAGH,
jn1 270 Liberty st.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT 89 MARKET STREET.—LOOK AT THE PRICES.—Ladies' Reg. Leasing Heel Gaiters $1,00, worth $1,25
" " " Cong " " 1,25 " 1,75
" " " " " 1,50 " 2,00
" Fine Fr. Morocco Heel Boots 1,37 " 1,62
" " Goat Congress " " 1,37 " 1,75
" " Morocco Slippers 50 " 75
" " Kid 75 " 1,12
ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
JAMES ROBB,
my27 NO. 89 MARKET STREET.

PETROLITE FURNITURE POLISH.—We warrant to cleanse the furniture of dust, dirt, stains, and all light scratches, and polish it, so as to glisten with remarkable beauty. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.
REESE & GRAFF, Manufacturers.
NEW FISH, DIRECT FROM BOSTON.—50 bbls. large No. 3 Mackerel;
50 hf. bbls. do. 3 do;
50 do do do. 2 do;
20 bbls. Bay of Island Herring;
10 do. East Port do;
Now receiving and for sale by G. RIDDLE.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—All those who have neglected to pay the fourth installment of their Grading and Paving Assessment, are hereby notified that if they wish to avoid costs upon said assessment, they will call immediately and liquidate all arrears that may be standing unpaid at this date, April 25, 1862. WM. EGBAUM,
ap25:tf Treasurer.

LARD—25 tierces No. 1; suitable for retailing, in store and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jn28

MEDICAL.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE MEDICINES.—For unpleasant and dangerous disease, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States. Is now offered to an afflicted humanity, as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from disease and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, *Loss of Appetite*, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cures guaranteed.

See advertisement in another column. ap29:ddawF

MANHOOD; HOW LOST HOW RESTORED!—*Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.*

A Lecture on Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by

Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Broadway, N. Y., Post-Office Box 4586.
ap1:SundawT

PROPOSALS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 1st, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the "Commissioners to erect the Public Buildings," in Allegheny City, until the TENTH DAY OF JULY inst., at noon, for furnishing all materials, manufacturing and erecting the butcher stalls and counters in the new Market Building, according to plans and specifications now on file, and subject to inspection in the Mayor's Office.

Also, for paving with brick the floor of said Market House, and with small cobble stone the interior area surrounded by the same. The Commissioners reserve the right to hereafter decide upon the material to be used in paving four cart-ways through the Market House, intersecting the said area.

All the materials used to be of the best quality, and the work to be performed according to the plans and specifications.

Proposals must be addressed to the Commissioners for erecting the Public Buildings, Allegheny City," and delivered to the undersigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1862, for supplying the U. S. Subsistence Department with 6,000 heads of BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof.

The cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No animal admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds. Heifers, Stags and Bulls not wanted.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 1st day of August, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. 600 head of cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts in any Department of Government, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and no oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.

Bill to be addressed to MAJOR A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Guarantee.

We, —, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, do hereby certify that we are able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be supported to each bid.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the *official* certificate of the Clerk of the Court, District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Awarded the First Premium at the
UNITED STATES FAIR
For the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860.
UPWARDS OF 80,000 MACHINES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.
MORE THAN 20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR.
We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence if its merits as the best and most reli